

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XL. No. 5468.

號七十月四年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884.

日二十月三年申甲

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES & CO., 37, Watlington, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—GAILLON & FEMER, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WING, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MEILLON & Co., Canton, Shanghai & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Peking, Hankow & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
INSTANTLY RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, 2,074,744.75

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
INSTANTLY RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, 1,503,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman:—F. McFARLANE, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
D. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. E. FORBES, Esq.  
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
SHANGHAI:—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, it is our every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1884.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors, terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the undersigned will continue to practice in his own name at No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1884.

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES having expired on the 31st March, 1884, I have this day REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 25, BANK BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, opposite Pender's Street.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

### NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES is authorized to Sign our Name by Procuration, in Hongkong, from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1884.

## Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages throughout to London via Marseilles, including Continental Railway fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$380.

The fare to Marseilles is now similar to that charged to Brindisi or Venice, viz., \$365.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1884.

### NOTICE.

C. L. THEVENIN'S WINE and SPIRIT STORE has from this date, been temporarily REMOVED to No. 4, PENDER'S BUILDINGS.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL J. GOWER has this day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
E. R. BRILLIOS, Chairman.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of "TAI YIK," BUILDING CONTRACTOR, No. 34, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, lately carried on by the Under-signed, YEUNG SUI, has been Transferred to Mr. YEUNG FONG, who will himself carry it on under the same Designation. After this Transference if the said "TAI YIK" shall contract any Accounts with any Shops or Persons, or negotiate any Loan of Money, &c., he will be responsible, and the Under-signed, YEUNG SUI, shall be held indemnified. This Notice is specially advertised for general information, in order to avoid future questions arising.

YEUNG SUI.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1884.

COMPANIA NAVIERA DE FILIPINAS.  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
Divided into 5,000 Shares of \$100 each.

On Allotment \$10 per Share, and the Balance on 30th April, 1884.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—GONZALO TIASON, Esq.  
(Messrs. J. M. TIASON & Co.)

Vice-Chairman:—JULIO HEYMANN, Esq.  
(Messrs. BARN, SENIOR & Co.)

PEDRO P. RONAS, Esq., SAN MIGUEL.

ALBINO GOYENECHEA, Esq., ANTOAGUE.

BENITO LEGARDA, Esq., SAN SEBASTIAN.

ANGEL ORTIZ, Esq., SAN GABRIEL.

JASPER M. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. SMITH, BELL & Co.)

R. CALDER SMITH, Esq., (Messrs. PEAR, HUMBLE & Co.)

JOHN OGDEN, Esq., (Messrs. BIRCHALL, ROBINSON & Co.)

GEORGE ADINSTRONG, Esq., (Messrs. ARNOLD, ROBINSON & Co.)

Secretary:—JOSE JUAN DE YCAZA, Esq.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Managers:—Messrs. BIRCHALL, ROBINSON & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, MANILA.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE above Company has been established at Manila, for the purpose of taking over the Spanish Steamers LIZON, FAYAS, ESTRELLA, SORRAGON, CALIBUTAN and BOLINAU, all of which, with the exception of the BOLINAU, are now employed in the coasting trade of the Philippine Islands.

The Steamers now running are all in perfect order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled.

After sailing off 10 per cent. of the profits for depreciation, and paying 12 per cent. for insurance, a Dividend of 18 per cent. was paid to the Shareholders in the above-mentioned Steamers during the past year, and it is expected that a still more profitable business will result under the influence of larger Capital and consequent additions to the Fleet.

The New Steamer BOLINAU, built by the AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY of Paisley, and now on her way out, has been specially constructed to enter the shallow rivers, Bayuan and Capiz, with a carrying capacity of 250 Tons dead-weight, being the only Steamer in the Philippine trade of her capacity and draft.

The Company will take its own risks of Insurance, for which purpose one-fifth of the paid up Capital will be set aside to meet any loss which may arise.

Considering the handsome result obtained during the past year and the good prospects for future trade in Philippine Islands, combined with the possibility of obtaining a Government subvention in the new mail contracts to be offered next year, it is reasonably expected that a still better result will follow.

The responsibility of Shareholders is limited to the nominal amount of their shares.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying form, and addressed to the General Managers:—

PHILIPPINE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. BIRCHALL, ROBINSON & Co., MANILA.

DEAR SIR,  
In conformity with the Prospectus of the above Company, I beg to request you to note my application for.....Shares, or any less number, of \$100 each; the first all of \$10 per Share on those allotted to me, will be paid on presentation of the scrip; and the remainder on 30th April 1884.

Name and address in full  
Date.  
Hongkong, April 4, 1884.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been newly furnished throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIPPINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1884.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

#### AMERICAN ORGANS—

With from six to eleven stops, at from \$100 to \$100 each, made expressly to withstand the combined heat and moisture of the Hongkong climate.

#### PIANOS—

By BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD and CHAPPELL, always in Stock for Sale or Hire.

#### PIANOS AND ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS—

Repaired and tuned by a Competent Tuner from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SONS, London.

#### NEW MUSIC—

Received monthly from Messrs. CHAPPELL & Co., London.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884.

## SAYLE & Co.

### EX 'GLENCOE.'

## LADIES, GIRLS' AND BOYS' WHITE AND COLOURED STRAW HATS.

### SPECIALITIES

## FANCY STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, March 18, 1884.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

A Special General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the City Hall on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to consider the Attached Stamp Act.

W. KESWICK, Chairman.  
Hongkong, April 12, 1884.

WANTED—A qualified EUROPEAN or AMERICAN SURGEON to proceed on a voyage in Charge of CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

Apply to VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, April 4, 1884.

DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, KAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENTS for THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, at Nagasaki, and are prepared to supply Tenders for the DOCKING, CLEANING, PAINTING, &c., of Vessels. The Docking Works in connection with the Dockyard are under the direction of experienced ENGINEERS and possess all the necessary appliances for REPAIRS to SHIPS and MACHINERY.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.  
Nagasaki, March, 1884.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD will act as Secretary of the above Company until further Notice.

E. R. BRILLIOS, Chairman.  
Hongkong, February 25, 1884.

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced BUSINESS, we are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION as applied to Her Majesty's Ships: The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Company; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila, EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January 31, 1884.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DOCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## For Sale.

### PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE COLLOQUIAL with French and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Interleaved Copies, \$2.50.

"We most cordially recommend it."—China Review. "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—Daily Press. "Mr. BALL'S Notes on Chinese and Cantonese will be found very valuable."—China Mail.

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."—Price, \$1.

"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—China Mail. "Contains a wide range of subjects."—Chinese Recorder. "An extensive Vocabulary."—Daily Press.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, 75, BEAUFORT, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs. TATE & CO.'s, London.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. REITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, ... \$2.50  
Part II. K-M, ... \$2.50  
Part III. M-T, ... \$3.00  
Part IV. T-Y, ... \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purpose of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAIL, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

CHEO CHEW, 220, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, June 18, 1883.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, ... \$20 per doz. Case. Pils, ... \$25 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, December 20, 1883.

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of M. J. D. STEPHENS, Esq., Rocklands, Robinson Road, on

### TUESDAY,

the 22nd Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., HIS ENGLISH & CHINA-MADE FURNITURE, comprising—

WALNUT CRETONE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SETTEE, MARBLE-TOP CONSOLE TABLE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, 'CORNUSES,' &c., &c.

DINING TABLE, WILTON, CHAIRS, GLASS and CHINA-WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLED WARDROBE with MIRROR FRONT, MARBLE-TOP WASH-stand and DRESSING TABLE, &c.

Also, A ROSEWOOD CUTLASS PIANO, by R. H. LUNAR, and a COLLECTION of CHOICE PLANTS in Pots.

Terms.—As usual. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture on view the day previous to the Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1884.

### To Let.

#### TO BE LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, CAINE ROAD.

Also, NO. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession from 1st May.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1884.

#### TO LET.

NO. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL. Nos. 3, 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 7, GARDENS ROAD (known as 'HARFERVILLE').

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1884.

PRAYA EAST AND WINGHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to STEINSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

#### TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in one of the TERRACES.

For Particulars, address J. D. B., c/o China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1884.

#### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

#### TO LET.

"PARSEE VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD, and No. 56, PEARL STREET. Possession from 1st March.

Apply to DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Victoria Hotel.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1884.

#### TO LET, FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to MANAGER, China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, April 15, 1884.

## Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, November 5, 1883.

### NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1/2 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## Notices to Consignees.

### UNION LINE.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Oxfordshire*, Captain JESSE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamship will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on to YOKOHAMA, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, 17th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1884.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship *Canada* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo







that the want of the lights had the effect of drawing the attention of burglars and thieves to the place, and mentions that a few days ago, one robbery was committed just after night-fall; since then two robberies after dark have been frustrated. He does not know who has ordered the lamps not to be lighted, whether landlord or authorities, but he is very anxious to see them lighted as before.

A *BUCK-JACK* belonging to H.M.S. *Champion* was brought before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning on a summons charging him with assaulting a horse-boy employed by Colonel Crawford, R.A.

It appeared that Jack and a shipmate were on an excursion yesterday to Happy Valley. When near the gate of the Cemetery they came across a pony tied up. The two men went up to the pony, wondering to whom it belonged, and proposed a ride. While they were talking over the matter the complainant came up and the defendant asked him if the pony were his. Complainant stated that the defendant then assaulted him by hitting him on the head and kicking him, but this statement was not borne out by the only witness called by complainant, an old woman who lived in the same house as complainant, and who contradicted herself in her evidence. At all events complainant ran away, and Jack took the pony along the road until he met two ladies, one of whom informed him that the pony belonged to Colonel Crawford. He then took the animal to that gentleman's stables and shortly after was arrested by a constable from No. 2 Station, whose nervous the complainant had called in.

Complainant stated that he was leading the pony when the defendant and his companion came along, but failed to prove his statement or the assault. The summons was therefore discharged, and Jack got his ride for nothing.

HEAR. Emil Bismarck has invented an appliance by means of which the time of the day may be truthfully imitated on the piano.

THE Governor Lih Chuan-in (recently prefect of Canton) says there are in all 27 regiments of cavalry and infantry in Ho Nam, costing over £1,000,000 a year.

THE following telegram has not yet been published here—London, 25th March.—According to intelligence received from Constantinople, General Komaroff intended to occupy Merv on February the 7th, and to establish Russian administration there.

FROM an examination of the census returns, it appears (with reckoning the mechanical piano artists) that during the last ten years the increase of musicians is 38 per cent., and of actors and actresses 30 per cent. Formerly actors outnumbered actresses, now it is very much the reverse.

A *RECENT* *Peking Gazette* says that the Chiefs of the Ulanhuai Mongols (Mayors No. 514) have positively declined to furnish camels any longer for official services between Hami and Urumchi. A meeting of Barut chiefs (Mayors 532) has been held at a trysting place called 哈什雅圖, where the Chinese authorities, soldiers, and the Mongols offered to give up their salaries. It is a significant thing to find the Mongols near the Russian frontier in almost open revolt.

THE *Czar* Alexander II.'s famous yacht, the *Livadia*, turned up not long ago as a coal hulk in the harbour of Sebastopol. This is an ignominious ending for a craft which was expected to revolutionize marine architecture, and which was certainly one of the most gorgeous vessels ever built.

No such vessel had been seen since the *Nagasaki* navigated the eastern waters; her hull was hidden in a projecting basement which supported a row of pillars; she had four tiers of decks paved with black, white, and red marble; there was a magnificent marble floor; the halls were hung with white marble blocks; rows of electric lights illuminated the saloons and avenue-like corridors, and the many sets of apartments were furnished in the most costly and ornate manner with the most costly trappings and ornaments with Oriental splendour. Altogether the *Livadia* was more like a fairy palace than a modern yacht, and it is not strange that the impression went abroad that the purpose of her creation was to dazzle the Asiatic mind and increase the awe and mystery with which the Orientals regarded the *Czar*. But the *Livadia* was not a safe ship, and she was practically discarded as worthless.

A *BILL* for the registration of medical practitioners was recently introduced into the Senate at Annapolis, United States. The *Baltimore Sun*, of the 23rd February, says: "The bill of Mr. Virtue, of Baltimore, introduced to-day, to regulate the practice of medicine in Maryland is recommended by Drs. Johnston, Van Bibber, Thon, Morris Stewart and other well-known physicians. The bill provides that graduates of reputable colleges must have their diplomas examined and certified by the State board of health; that physicians who have practiced continuously for ten years and have filed an affidavit to that effect with the State board of health, may continue to practice, but that persons who have not been regularly graduated or have not practiced ten years must pass a satisfactory examination before the State board of health. Failing to pass they are entitled to re-examination annually. Physicians residing in other States, and called to this State in particular cases, are exempted from the above provisions. Apothecaries and pharmacists are included in the act. Unlicensed physicians, meaning persons who travel from place to place advertising cures, are taxed \$50 monthly, and failure to pay the tax is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment in jail from one to twelve months, or both. Persons using diplomas not belonging to them or forged certificates can be sent to the penitentiary.

With reference to the projected exploring expedition of Mr. Colquhoun and party, the *Rangoon Times* of the 23rd March says: Mr. Dryce and his companion have reached Zimayy safely. Mr. Holt Hallett and Dr. Cullingham have not been so fortunate. The business tact and knowledge of the people, possessed by the former, enabled him to secure easily the required number of pack elephants for his journey. In this Mr. Holt Hallett seems to have failed for some reason or other, and so the merchants have got ahead of him. The party left Rangoon together in February, Mr. Hallett being Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's second-in-command in his projected survey and exploring expedition with a view to a railway to connect Rangoon or Mawlaik with Yunnan.

Mr. R. H. Scott, the head of the meteorological office—the veritable "clerk of the weather," in fact—has just read a valuable paper before the Royal Society. It deals with a remarkable "air-wave," which was experienced at the end of last August, and which he believes was engendered by the volcanic eruption. General Strachey is of the same opinion. The atmospheric wave has been proved to have spread from Java as a centre, in a circular form, all round the globe; at first expanding until it had got half round the earth, and then again contracting until it had got to the antipodes, from which again it was thrown back, and so passed backwards and forwards till it was obliterated. Tables have been published which fully bear out this conclusion. So that, altogether, the disturbance of the atmosphere has been of great importance, whatever the Dutch may think of them. The commission appointed by the Dutch Government, to report on the volcanic disturbances of August last, have not yet returned a verdict. It is, however, probable that the English will have to pay the terrible bill for so quick an account has a national significance.

## CHINESE NOTES.

Mr. Colquhoun describes a ceremony similar to that noticed by Captain Forbes in Burma. In order to propitiate the Neptune of the Rapids, the Chinese pilot cut a cock's throat over six cups of wine and some joss-papers placed in the bow of the boat: a few fathoms were then taken out and placed on either side of the bow, and the wine was scattered over the boat.

On the borders of Fu Kien and Chi Kiang, at a place called 七溪 or 沙城, there are several square miles of mountainous country known as 礮石, or the 'dram mines,' distant about 30 miles from the city 平陽. There are about 26 hills, the effect of which upon the local streams is such that they are quite destitute of fish. In order to work their alum undisturbed by rival interests, the factors pay the land tax and the fishery impost upon the whole tract, and employ many thousands of Chinese desperadoes and scabbers, fitted by bodily strength, and compelled by bad repute to take to this severe labour. The port to which most of the alum is shipped is called 古龍洞, and here there is a Ningpo guild, with 50 or 40 large houses engaged in the tea, cotton, and alum trade. Some Koochow houses are also established at this port, but most of the alum is shipped there in Ningpo junks. There are three qualities of alum; the best is 明礬, and is worth \$3.20 a peck; the second quality is 青礬, worth \$2.75 a peck; the worst is 礬味, or 礬, worth \$2.45, but the prices vary very much with the cost and plentifulness of labour. The better kinds of alum are used in the glass and bangle factories, and have been as dear as \$8 the peck when labour was scarce.

The first appearance of the alum is in blocks of stone, which are cleared of mud and sand, and then carried to the kilns. The blocks are piled up in a loose wall on each side, and burnt with fuel during the course of one night and one day; they are then taken out and beaten into fragments. The broken alum is then taken to the pits, (礬坑) and soaked repeatedly in water during two or three days, and stirred about with poles. It is then filtered through bamboo sieves into buckets, and taken to the pans, where it is boiled until thick, and poured into vats, where the effect of the air cools it into blocks of pure alum, which crystallize on the sides.

The industry is entirely in unofficial hands, except that a deputy from the Wen Ch'i intendency is sent to collect an export duty in furtherance of coast defence, customs dues, and *likin*. At Ta'ih K'i there are about ten enormous pans for the use of the alum coolies, and for dealing in alum, of which a scale allowance is made to the porters for rice en route.

The maritime customs due on alum is two mace a peck, and the coast defence duty is paid according to the beam (梁頭) of the junk. *Likin* is paid at the rate of about 100 cash, shipping and examining [礬稅] fees included. The head office is at Ku Ngao T'ou, but there are two or three branch offices, and the excise and fishery taxes (礬魚兩稅) are collected at 南門. There is a large export also from Fochew junks.

Alum is used by paper, picture and book makers, by silversmiths, tailors and also by families for clearing water. As turned out of the vats it is in lumps of 200 or 300 catties, and a strong coolie will carry 200 catties; or it is split up and packed in baskets of 300 catties carried by two men. The journey to and fro is performed once a day and the earnings are from 200 to 500 cash, according to the weight carried.

Another material, called 礬綠, is used by druggists and dyers. Dr. Williams calls this 'acetate of copper' it is

solid in a granular state like very coarse salt: it is reported on rather doubtful authority to be 'obtained from trees like resin.'

It was the Abbe Huc who, having fever, was surprised to find that the Chinese cure of him. There can be no doubt that the

午時茶, the 甘露茶, and the 傷寒茶, so well known to the Cantonese, are very valuable anti-febrile medicines. More than one foreigner has suddenly died in China of what the foreign doctors have called typhoid fever, but which is in reality a disease thoroughly understood by the Cantonese, and especially by the 痧民.

It is known to the Hakkas as 痧色. It is in all probability the same as 傷寒, that is, being suddenly chilled in one's sleep, during bad weather, immediately after intercourse. The difficulty with foreigners in that, when suddenly taken with this fever, (which manifests itself by a very hot skin, pains in the loins and joints, headache, &c.), it is difficult to ask them the question, even if the foreign doctor understood the disease. The safest way, therefore, is to treat all so-called typhoid fevers as though they were brought on in this way, for the medicines are equally good in any case of fever. The treatment consists simply in obtaining profuse sweats, frequently changing the clothes, taking scalding hot baths, and avoiding all food but potatoes, or at all events all rice, meat, and wine. A cure follows in two or three days, and the earlier the remedies the quicker the cure. The disease, according to the Cantonese, was never understood by any foreign doctor, except the late Dr. Wong: hence they say the number of unnecessary deaths in many of the ports. As personal servants of our own have both died and recovered from this disease, according to their treatment, we are disposed to adopt the Cantonese view, the more so in that there are Cantonese who consider their European employers or masters to have been sacrificed to the want of experience of European doctors, who ridicule the native remedy. As European physicians, even on their own showing, are somewhat in the dark as to what typhoid is, it might be worth while to purchase and test the herbs which go to make the above named 'tea,' (the word 'tea' being used in the sense of our beef tea, camomile tea).

The disease always ends in the subject turning black, especially at the nails and tongue. It is not infectious (say the Cantonese), nor is there any occasion to run away from the sick man. Women may also suffer from this disease, but it is rarer with them, inasmuch as they are less liable to perspire at night, are less fatigued, and are less inclined to sleep without coverlet or clothes.

Amongst the minor articles of tribute sent to Peking are oranges (柑) and milk (開) from Wenchow.

After conquering China, the founder of the Han dynasty visited his native village in Kiang Su (南). He assembled his old friends, and got royally drunk. Besting a duellist, he extemporized the following song:

After the blast is over  
The clouds are swept away,  
And so the conquering monarch  
Visits his native village to-day.  
Where can I find a hero  
To keep it steadily?

He then began to dance and cry with joy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'  
Victoria Hotel, April 17.

SIR,—From time to time there have appeared in your columns letters from various correspondents concerning the Vernacular Press of Hongkong. I have read with some curiosity mingled with a little impatience as one irresponsible correspondent after another has aired his grievance and relieved his overwrought spirit by giving to the world vague charges against the Native Press, too often expressed in strange language, his own wild imaginings. I thought the maximum point of silly sensitiveness had been reached by your correspondent signing himself 'W. M.' (not the General) and hoped that there the matter would end, but in your last evening's issue appeared a long letter from 'Rufus' signed the Kwanying Province, a piece of delightful vagueness which is eminently characteristic of the whole of his letter. As I read that effusion, I wondered whether 'Rufus' had ever read the great daily papers of America and England and if so in what words of exaggerated indignation he would describe some of their articles and the way in which the editors, especially in troublous times, insert bogus news and telegrams. The only charge to which 'Rufus' gives any substance or definiteness is the one of calling Missionaries by evil names. Now, that is a very rude, and to some weak natures a very irritating practice, but it is human nature. It is not in China alone that people are called names. Why does not 'Rufus' recognize the fact that the Missionaries are in China, a land where the mission fields are not white under the harvest, and where many millions of inhabitants are not hungering and thirsting for some form of Christianity, but a land where people do not wish for any religion other than the superstitions of their fathers at present possession. The fact will account for much discursiveness without seeking to fasten the blame on the Hongkong Press. Because Missionaries and foreigners are called evil names, which, with a childish irritation that is only too ready to notice and resent, it does not seem reasonable that they should like birds of ill omen, for all kinds of catastrophes as likely to result from that 'infectious malignity' which is sent in the purple pulp of many a letter to the Native Press, where it is sent to the printer's shop, and where it is sent to the printer's shop, and where it is sent to the printer's shop.

free press is a fine thing to talk about. It is a good sound and a respectable look but with 'Rufus' kindly define, specify and prove his sweeping charges and then demand a great deal of demarcation between the use and abuse of the liberty of the press. In the concluding paragraph of his letter Rufus suggests that a strict enquiry be made respecting the influence of Canton official and Missionary circles over the vernacular press in Hongkong. An admirable suggestion—but let Rufus state by what he proposes to institute a Government enquiry into strictly private business concerns—or by what means he would compel the Officials and Editors of Canton to give evidence before such a commission. But the proposition of a censorship of the Vernacular Press so often urged and which, I see from your article, the local Government is believed to have under consideration, is a matter of much wider importance than that which appears at first glance. It means a fundamental alteration of the law of the British Empire. The liberty of the press may be a privilege in the higher sense of the word, but it is much more than a privilege in the ordinary sense. It is a right, according to the present Principles of the law with respect to the liberties and general condition of a country. The censorship of the Press is a question of considerable magnitude. Experience has shown that although certain inconveniences attend the abuse of the liberty of the press, even as abuses of one kind or another are attendant on every form of liberty, that yet the practical advantages derived from a perfectly free press outweigh the temporary inconveniences. Every one whose mind is enlightened or in any degree pervaded with the spirit of free institutions must feel how great is the importance of the subject. The establishment of a censorship over both European and Chinese papers, as otherwise a great injustice would be done, and the great error would be committed of making an invidious and painful distinction between the Vernacular papers and those published in the English language. The establishment of such an office, however mildly the power was exercised, would be an act replete with high-handed intention and despotic disposition. If such a censorship were established the Government would be compelled to censor all of their present healthy responsibility, and the writings of their numerous correspondents have so bitterly complained would still be surreptitiously published, would be eagerly read, and would be believed by thousands of the people. The censorship of the Press in the days of the Second Empire, or that which exists in Russia to-day, was, or has been, productive of any good, but believe that the knowledge of the existence of the censorship in the East has done much to hasten the march of civilization, and to hasten the march of civilization, and to hasten the march of civilization. Only once, in a time very remote, the British Government interfered with the Press, but that was a temporary measure forced on reluctant statesmen by the fact that the Irish Press openly and avowedly advocated murder. That the native papers contain much which is false, foolish and frivolous is no doubt a fact, but it is not the reason for their being gagged. That they make malicious and calumnious attacks upon the Chinese and other Governments, that they abuse Europeans, whether Missionaries or not, and attribute to them, immorality, falsehood, deceit, cruelty, and every other evil, and that they contain libelous statements about Christianity, rabid attacks on France, and circulate untrue versions of current events or glowing accounts of diabolical victories can well believe, as also that they are responsible for the many evils which are committed in the East, but these are things and more besides, these acts, although much to be lamented, are not such as can be urged as justification for making an arbitrary press law or establishing a censorship. The Chinese Press is a free press, and as such it is entitled to the same respect and consideration as the Press of any other country. One of the things which has been written every day in some of the papers published in America and England and yet no one comments on them. Only the good they contain is remembered, the false, frivolous and malicious are allowed to pass into the world without a word of notice. I have never heard of or seen anything in the Vernacular Press worthy of the grave attention of the Government, although there is much that may well be classed as rubbish, and if this would advise the Government to take the course of the large daily papers, the political weeklies, the so-called society journals, and the religious magazines, that they may gather from them some idea of the false news, the malicious charges, personal attacks, and bitter attacks and religious rancour with which they abound and by which they seek to tickle the palate of the public for whom they cater.

Yours truly,  
VERAX.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'  
Hongkong, April 16th.

SIR,—Owing to the lack of foreign conveniences, the Chinese are obliged to express their own views, by which a large number of letters are transmitted to and from various parts of the world. A great number of these letters are destined for the Chinese residents in the United States, and the American Post Office has been brought into the country which have not contributed anything to its postal revenue.

To obviate, and put a stop to this irregular postal service, the American officials have had notice published in the Chinese Press, that they are obliged to express their own views, by which a large number of letters are transmitted to and from various parts of the world. A great number of these letters are destined for the Chinese residents in the United States, and the American Post Office has been brought into the country which have not contributed anything to its postal revenue. To obviate, and put a stop to this irregular postal service, the American officials have had notice published in the Chinese Press, that they are obliged to express their own views, by which a large number of letters are transmitted to and from various parts of the world. A great number of these letters are destined for the Chinese residents in the United States, and the American Post Office has been brought into the country which have not contributed anything to its postal revenue.

If the Postmaster would only commence by dealing with Canton and the Treaty Ports in China I think he would soon find the subject an encouraging one. If it is not possible to deal with Chinese Ports our colonies deserve some attention; Singapore and Penang are ready for the plan.

Yours truly,  
PROGRESS.

Marino Magistrates Court.  
(Before H. G. Thomson, R.N., Harbour Master).  
Thursday, April 17.

ALLEGED HARBOURING OF A DESERTER.  
Lutherio Villanueva, master of a seaman's boarding house, was charged by the master of the Spanish steamer *Mindanao*, Junon Gonzalez, with harbouring a deserter from that ship, named Patricio Galvero, from the 6th to the 15th instant. The deserter stated that when the ship arrived on the 6th March last, he saw the defendant, who told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant, he told him to leave his ship, and go to the 15th instant. He then walked to Yau-mai-ti where they got a launch and came to Hongkong. They lived there on the conditions that they paid for their board and lodgings out of their own pockets. When they got to the 15th instant,



